



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 5

The death of Chief Justice Melville Fuller of the Supreme Court of the United States at his summer home near Bar Harbor, Me., yesterday morning, will be regretted by all classes of men throughout the country. He was an able lawyer, an honest man and a just judge. He was one of three democrats of a court composed of nine and his death will be an especial loss to the democrats of the country. Throughout his services Chief Justice Fuller was noted for the dignity with which he filled his office. He preserved that manner, whether on or off the bench. His study of literature was reflected in the style of his opinions and addresses, and he was regarded as an authority on international law. His death recalls his own words at the centenary of the court twenty years ago, "Judges will be appointed," said he, "and will pass. One generation rapidly succeeds another. But, whoever comes, and whoever goes, the court remains, keeping alive, through many centuries we shall not see, the light that burns with a constant radiance upon the high altar of American constitutional justice."

Three times since President Taft assumed his office has death rendered it necessary for him to fill Supreme Court vacancies. Justices Peckham and Brewer and now Chief Justice Fuller have passed and a fourth change is impending in the resignation of Justice Moody, for whose retirement a special act of Congress has been enacted. Never before has so swift a succession of calls been made upon the chief executive for appointments to the highest court. The death of Chief Justice Fuller places on President Taft the great responsibility of appointing a head for the highest tribunal in the country. It has been more than twenty-two years since this duty has devolved on a president.

The long-talked-of fight between James J. Jeffries, white, and John A. Johnson, colored, is at last over, the former having been knocked out yesterday at Reno, Nev., by his subtle antagonist. The negro is now supreme as champion of the world. Jeffries, it seems, "was not in it" from start to finish. Thousands of dollars changed hands as the result of the fight and racial hatred has been greatly embittered, thereby. While many members of the white race were hoping that Jeffries would prove victorious, it was no surprise to them to learn of his humiliating fate, as those in position to size the matter up did not believe from the first that he had any show in the ring with the negro. Several months ago a preacher compared Johnson to Goliath, who it, the old time deity the camp of Israel. The minister looked upon Jeffries as the David who would smite "the sable gorilla," who was defying the human race. The Philistine is still inviting some one to enter the arena with him. Aspirants for pugilistic honors will be cautious for some time, at least when they realize Jeffries' fate, who it seems had about as much show with the burly negro as he would have had with a full grown chimpanzee with its long reach and suppleness. Such gladiatorial encounters are distasteful to a large percentage of the human race, especially when they mar a day which should be dear to every American. Whither are we drifting?

Much more interest centered in Reno, Nevada, yesterday than in recollections of the stirring scenes in Independence Hall in Philadelphia over a century and a third ago. Our forefathers, taking their lives in their own hands and, in their imagination, with halbers dangling before their eyes, signed the Declaration of Independence. In some places yesterday attempts were made by speakers to stir up enthusiasm by recounting this heroic act, but the gatherings around bulletin boards in front of newspaper offices where baseball and prize fighting news was posted were much larger than those at patriotic gatherings. As is usual the day after the Fourth of July, the newspapers contain accounts of casualties, the result of explosives. One little boy was killed in a neighboring city, another had a hand blown off by a large firecracker and a fire which nearly destroyed a town was due to a powdercracker. These are only some of the annual horrors. Fortunately no serious accidents occurred in Alexandria this Fourth as the result of the careless use of explosives.

Throughout the country on Sunday morning preachers in their sermons decried against the prize fight which took place yesterday. "That such a brutal exhibition should take place is a disgrace to American civilization," was the contention, and that the town in which the fight was scheduled to be held is

probably the blackest spot in the country; was wide open and overrun with gambling joints and gamblers was the charge made against Reno. The contention was just and true, but there seemed to be no one in authority who was willing and who desired to stop the brutal fight.

REV. ALEXIS C. JEFFRIES (father of the loser) when he heard of the result of the fight yesterday said: "It is the will of the Lord; let us not be downcast." Johnson's mother exclaimed, "I knew my honey boy would bring home the bacon." The wife of the victor said, "Oh! Jack, I'm so glad you won." Telegraphic dispatches today abound in opinions of admirers of Jeffries, most of whom advance reasons for the defeat of their champion. In November, 1872, when it was known Horace Greely had been defeated for president the following laconic dispatch was sent from this city to an editor in a neighboring town: "Everything gone to school. Particulars unnecessary." The same can be said by Jeffries' adherents.

The legislature of Nevada recently passed a law putting an end to public gambling in that state but it did not duck up courage to take the next step toward civic respectability by making illegal the hippodroming exhibitions which pass as prizefights.

Many of the Virginia evening dailies observed the Fourth of July holiday and published no paper yesterday. It would not have hurt if all had done so.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of Alexandria Gazette)

Two fatally hurt; two hospitals crowded with injured and 236 prisoners in the city jails summed up the results today of the all-night rioting here following the announcement of the result of the Johnson-Jeffries fight. Mobs at times rushed through the streets. The negroes were wild with enthusiasm. Many celebrated the event by drinking and as the evening progressed they became more boisterous. The streets were thronged with people who were out to see a municipal fireworks display and this fact added greatly to the seriousness of the situation. All along Pennsylvania avenue, from the White House to the Capitol, there was almost continuous rioting. In one place three negro women attacked two white women who were standing on the steps of their residence. An angry crowd chased the negro women and had almost overtaken them when policemen rushed to their rescue. After they were put in a patrol wagon, the women started to fight the police, one of them severely biting Patrolman Bennett's arm, inflicting a serious wound. In one saloon brawl, Arthur Smith, was kicked in the abdomen by several negroes and was taken to the Casualty Hospital in a critical condition. In the same fight two negroes were badly cut about the head and rushed off to a hospital. Cries of "Lynch him! Lynch him!" followed one negro down Seventh street who with two other negroes had assaulted two half grown white boys for calling Johnson a "nigger." The police succeeded in dispersing the mob and hauling the negro away.

The rapid ministers of the District of Columbia today made formal appeal to the commissioners of the District urging that they refuse to allow any moving pictures of the Jeffries-Johnson fight to be shown here. The ministers at their weekly conference discussed and deplored the prize fight. They declared that its effect upon race feeling should not be increased by the display of moving pictures. In the appeal to the commissioners the ministers protested against the pictures on the ground that they would be dangerous to the community in arousing race feeling and damaging to a general morals through making a show of brutality. Senator Beveridge and his family left for Dublin, N. H. today where they spend the summer. The Senator said he would open his campaign in Indiana on September 20 and thereafter give it his entire attention. He expressed great confidence that he would win in the fight.

## Japan and England.

Berlin, July 6.—A new political alignment with Japan, breaking away from England as soon as the present treaty between the two has expired, was predicted today by Prof. Albrecht Wirth, one of the most prominent Pan-Asianist politicians and writers. He says: "Japan is seeking other alliances and has offered to come into the triple alliance with Germany, Austria and Italy. She has also offered to conclude a defensive and offensive alliance with Turkey, and has suggested a quintuple league with Germany, Austria, Italy, Turkey and herself as members."

## Oyster Bay Callers.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 5.—Representative Poinsett, of Washington, one of the most radical insurgents in Congress, was a guest today of ex-President Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill, with the indication that when the visit was completed he would have some interesting things to say regarding the political situation as viewed by Col. Roosevelt.

Poinsett's visit to the ex-President is the climax to a series of pilgrimages to Oyster Bay by insurgents. Roosevelt had already received Senator La Follette and Senator Brewster and Congressman Murdock and Madison. All came away from Sagamore Hill with predictions that Roosevelt would support the progressive movement and insurgents generally firmly believe that Poinsett's visit today will strengthen their cause.

Twenty-one deaths have occurred in different parts of the country, the result of race riots consequent upon yesterday's prize fight.

A delightful change in the weather occurred last night and today at noon the mercury registered 83 degrees.

## THE FIGHT

## A One-Sided Conflict Throughout—Jeffries Disappointing from the Outset.

Reno, Nev., July 5.—Perhaps it was a case of youth being served, perhaps it was a piece of luck. At any rate Jack Johnson today stands forth as the greatest heavyweight in the world, with none to dispute his title unless it is Sam Langford, equally black as Johnson and fully as confident as Jeffries was yesterday that he can take the measure of Tommy Burns' conqueror. There is no denying that Johnson showed the greater speed, strength, judgment and skill. But was it the superior fighting qualities of the negro that won the battle for him—or was it a lucky punch, or was it a strange pull that seemed to come over Jeffries the moment he stepped into the ring? Fair-minded critics will not take anything from Johnson for the victory or battle he fought. He fought clean and with consummate skill.

But setting down to brass tacks, Jeffries lost everything he seemed to show while in training from the moment he stepped into the ring. He had absolutely nothing. Cold as a fish, his hands more like icicles than the great bone and gristle maulers that had sent so many men to defeat, he was not like the Jeffries whose training stunts made the great judges of condition marvel. Why he should have gone to pieces upon entering the ring, as Sam Berger, Jim Corbett and Billy Muldoon say he did, may come under the head of psychology, but sporting men just say Jack "got Jeffries' goat."

In the very first round Jeffries showed evidence of having lost everything—confidence and courage. He was slow of foot, hand and eye; was blocked with ease, could not land a solid punch when he had the opportunity as weak as a child. Some of his efforts in the early stages were pitiful.

As early as the third round, in half clinches, his attempts to prod Johnson in the stomach had every earmark of the fighter gone for good—whipped but not knowing it; hoping against hope and believing that if he could land enough blows he was essaying, but would work the chance to put in the finishing punch.

Only twice in the battle did Jeff show any sign of being dangerous and that was when he sent two successive smashes to the stomach. Both hurt, bringing grunts from the negro, but the black man's head was clear, and whatever damage the punches may have inflicted was quickly shaken off.

## The Vacant Senatorship.

(Special Dispatch to the Gazette.)

Richmond, July 10.—In political circles it is whispered today that Governor Mann may not, after all, appoint ex-Governor Swanson to the Senate; certainly the appointment will not be made in a hurry. Today's rumor also has it that Mr. Flood will not be the man. If not Swanson, who? That is the puzzle.

## Preparing to Receive Johnson.

Chicago, July 5.—Escorted by two brass bands and the entire colored population of this city, Jack Johnson will make a triumphal entrance into Chicago Thursday, drive through the streets in his touring car, and, alighting at 3444 Wabash avenue, will tread a carpet of roses as he enters his "mummy's" home.

"Welcome home, son; the ice cream is waiting," will be his mother's greeting and the champion will be hurried to the dining room where he will regale himself with an elaborate feast prepared to meet the demands of an appetite whetted by a 24 hour fast.

## Wedding.

London, July 5.—Prince Antoine Albert Radziwill, of Poland, was married at 12:30 p. m. today in St. Mary's Church to Miss Dorothy Deacon, daughter of the late Edward Parker Deacon, of Boston. Monsieure Bidwell officiated.

An enormous crowd waited outside the church and the police were called upon to hold the people in check. Despite the recent explanation that the wedding was postponed last week owing to the objection of the prince's grandmother to his marrying a woman without a title, it is generally believed today that the prince's family was holding out for a more liberal settlement upon the bridegroom.

## Execution of Becker.

Santiago, Chile, July 5.—Wilhelm Becker, formerly chancellor of the German legation in Chile, was executed today by being shot. His crime was the murder of one of the legation employees in February, 1902, because of his knowledge of large embezzlements from the legation by Becker. After stabbing the man to death Becker set fire to the legation, and the murdered man's body was so badly charred that it was thought at first to be that of Becker.

## Murder and Suicide.

Detroit, Mich., July 5.—Spurned by the girl whom he loved, Edward Weiss today shot and killed Gertrude Lutz and turned the weapon on himself. He is lying in a hospital. The deed was done at the girl's home in the presence of her blind mother.

Progressives were in control of the republican state convention when it was called to order at Sioux Falls, S. D., this afternoon. It appears likely that the Taft administration will be given a general endorsement in the platform and the tariff, "Cannism" and "Al-drichism" either denounced or ignored.

Congressman Brownlow, who has been ill at the Soldiers Home, at Johnson City, Tenn., for more than a week, is gradually gaining and his death is expected at any time.

## COLLISION AT SEA.

With a six-foot hole in her side the White Star liner Baltic docked in New York yesterday while her passengers hurried ashore and congratulated themselves on their escape from what might have been a fearful misadventure.

The Baltic last Thursday night ran into the oil tank steamer Standard, bound from Philadelphia to Copenhagen. The shock of the impact aroused the sleeping passengers, who hurried to the decks in grave apprehension. Repairs were made and a patch was placed over the hole in the Baltic's bow and she steamed away on her course for New York. A seaman was reported missing after the accident.

## RACE TROUBLES.

## Negroes and Whites Riot in New York—Disgraceful Scenes in Nearly Every State in the Union.

New York, July 5.—Rioting began almost before the Johnson-Jeffries fight result had been announced. The feeling here was so intense that several thousand police reserves had to be called to duty. One negro was clubbed to death and more than 100 were beaten up, while a number of whites are suffering from knife and bullet wounds.

In the "San Juan Hill" district, the negro quarter, knives, revolvers, clubs and stones were used with telling effect. In the Tenderloin, a negro was seized by angry whites and strung up to a lamp post. He was nearly dead when the police cut him down.

In Ninth and Tenth avenues, negro districts, the blacks became overbearing, jostling whites off the sidewalks and making insulting remarks. Numberless serious fights resulted. Police were forced to use their clubs freely, scores of men being sent to the hospitals with broken heads. The situation became so grave about midnight that police reserves were ordered into the riot sections.

However, report that butlers and coachmen, big winners on the fight, are quitting work today in droves.

The police authorities admit that they fear more trouble.

Pittsburg, July 5.—Three policemen were injured and many negroes are today suffering from bruised heads as a result of coming into contact with policemen's clubs, in a series of riots in the "negro belt" following the announcement that Johnson had defeated Jeffries. The riot calls brought a hundred officers to the district and many arrests were made. On Wythe avenue, the police wrestled with mobs for two hours before quiet was restored.

Covington, Ky., July 5.—Several white men are in hospitals and several negroes in jail today following a race riot last night in which a number of white men were cut and a negro leader narrowly escaped lynching.

Uvalde, Ga., July 5.—Negroes insulted whites. Pitched battle follows. Three negroes killed and many wounded.

Chicago, July 5.—A boom for Jack Johnson for arduous and hard work which ended when the man was fatally hurt and scores of others sent to hospitals, were the results today of the negro's victory at Reno.

Columbus, O., July 5.—Jack Johnson's victory was celebrated here by a howling mob of 200 colored men, women and children, who paraded through the streets in the downtown district headed by a drum corp. A lot of line there were numerous clashes between blacks and whites and a race war was narrowly averted. Many were injured in fire for all fights.

Plover, Del., July 5.—Negroes fighting among themselves in a large crowd following the receiving of the Johnson-Jeffries fight returns, caused a reign of terror in Dover at night. Two negroes were shot and six negro women were stabbed more or less seriously.

Omaha, Neb., July 5.—Two negroes are dead today as a result of the Jeffries-Johnson fight. All last night the police were busy making arrests following fights over the battle.

Salt Lake City, July 5.—Many wild rumors were current here today that Jack Johnson had been shot by an infuriated white man while en route east following his victorious battle with Jim Jeffries.

Omaha, Neb.—One negro killed and several injured. Dozens of arrests in race riots.

Little Rock, Ark.—Two negroes killed by whites.

Moons, Ill.—Negroes shoot up town, killing negro policeman.

Houston, Tex.—White man cuts negro to death.

Ronoke, Va.—Six negroes badly beaten. Many whites arrested. Saloons closed. One white shot.

Tallahassee, Fla.—Negro kills conductor who demanded railroad fare.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Scores of race riots in "black belt." Thousands involved. Two policemen seriously hurt. One hundred arrests.

Louisville, Ky.—Negroes attack newsboys selling night extras. Draw revolvers. Several arrests. More trouble feared.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Whites pursue negroes along streets, throwing bricks. Negro paraders in Germantown dispersed by whites.

Wilmington, Del.—Negroes attack white man. Whites attempt lynching. Thousands engaged. Police answer riot call and use clubs freely.

New Orleans, La.—Riots in front of a newspaper bulletin. Bricks and knives used. Reserves called.

St. Louis, Mo.—Riots in negro quarters. Police forced to use clubs and clubs.

Macon, Ga.—Boisterous negroes make insolent remarks. Race riot follows. Many slightly injured.

Atlanta, Ga.—Negro runs amuck with knife. Mob tried to kill him. Rescued by police reserves. Several arrests made.

Cincinnati, O.—Negroes chased off streets for insulting remarks.

Baltimore, Md.—Eighty arrests made in "black belt." Several negroes badly cut up.

Washington, D.C.—Two whites fatally stabbed by negroes, two hospitals crowded with injured, and 236 arrests made. Riots continued all night. Mounted police charged mobs frequently.

Clarksburg, W. Va.—Angered by insolence of negroes, 1,000 whites drive negroes off streets, using violence. One negro led about streets with rope around neck until saved by police. Saloons closed and state troops asked for.

St. Joseph, Mo.—A white man who attempted to save a negro from beating, set upon by mob and severely beaten.

Norfolk, Va.—Sailors from battleships attack all negroes on streets. Marine guard on duty.

Keystone, W. Va.—Keystone in possession of rioting negroes. Police powerless. Several stabbing affrays.

Pueblo, Colo.—Every policeman in town sent to quell riot at Pueblo steel works.

Kansas City, Mo.—Negroes driven off street cars. Entire police force on duty.

New York.—One negro beaten to death and scores injured in half hundred race riots in black belt. Several thousand and extra policemen needed to quell disorders.

Shreveport, La.—Three negroes killed. Iron Mountain Railroad conductor fatally wounded, many others injured riots at Northern Louisiana.

## VIRGINIA NEWS.

Indianapolis—White man severely beaten and kicked by four negroes early today when he resented taunts over Johnson's victory. Police subdue negro revelers after all night carousal.

## A Society Given at Warrenton.

Under the auspices of St. James Episcopal Church, was a great success.

Eliza Harris, one of the patients at the Central State Hospital, in Dinwiddie county, was almost instantly killed Saturday afternoon by another of the patients striking her with a bench.

In the electric storm Sunday afternoon the colored church at Jefferson, Culpeper county, was struck by lightning and destroyed by the fire which followed. Mr. T. C. Harris lost five cows, which were in the field.

The People's National Bank of Warrenton, which was organized in January, 1904, for \$75,000 of capital, property on Main street now occupied by Albert Fletcher, Jr. After a thorough overhauling the building will be occupied by the bank.

Robert F. Melane, night telegrapher at the Southern Railway station at Danville, was instantly killed Sunday afternoon by jumping or falling from a freight train at Lima, three miles north.

Governor Mann has issued a statement in which he says he will not consider the appointment of a United States senator to succeed the late Senator Daniel for at least two or three weeks, as he does not think it respectful to the memory of the dead statesman to act hurriedly in the matter.

Under authority of an act passed by the last Legislature, State Senator John J. Owen, of Green Bay, Prince Edward county, who succeeded Governor Mann when the latter resigned his seat in the State Senate has been appointed assistant to Commissioner of Agriculture Kooser.

The announcement of J. Peter Holland, of Southampton county, that he has decided not to make the canvass for the democratic nomination for Congress in the Second district, has changed the political aspect in the district. The contest is now between Congressmen Maynard and W. A. Young.

The marriage at Rockville, Md., yesterday of Miss A. Irene Hicks, the 16-year-old daughter of Mrs. Lucy W. Hicks of Orange county, and Richard William Ayers aged 23, foreman on Mrs. Hicks' farm was the culmination of an elopement. About a week ago the pair ran away to get married, but were followed by an uncle of the girl who overtook them in Washington and took the girl back home.

While driving his automobile along near Ginter Park, Richmond yesterday Lewis D. Larus, a wealthy tobaccoist, accompanied by his family met Henry Jones, a farmer, whose horse became frightened at the machine. Larus essayed to disregard the farmer's summons to stop and started by when the other drew a revolver and threatened Larus, who immediately came to a stop. The frightened horse was then led past the machine and the trip resumed.

DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER.

In fulfillment of the oft-expressed wish that he might end his long life in the very room where his wife had been laid to rest, Chief Justice Fuller died Sunday morning at 77 years.

With the justice when he died were his daughter Mrs. Nathaniel Francis, of Washington; his granddaughter, Miss Aubrey Francis, and Rev. James E. Freeman, of Minneapolis, a neighbor and friend of the family. Justice Fuller had not shown any symptoms of illness. Sunday he attended the Church of the Redeemer (Episcopal).

When Justice Fuller retired Sunday night he was in excellent spirits, and not the slightest indication that there was serious trouble with his heart was observed.

Mrs. Francis was awakened about 5:45 o'clock by a feeble cry from her father. Upon looking at him and hearing his words, "I am feeling very ill," she realized that he was in a serious condition. Dr. Phelps hurried over the three-mile stretch of road in an automobile, but failed to arrive before his patient had passed beyond the reach of medical aid.

Death came very peacefully, and he retained his faculties until the end, recognizing those about him.

Chief Justice Fuller had been a summer resident of Sorrento for 17 years. He went there from Chicago on June 25 last, and since that time had been staying at the Mayfair, as his summer home was called.

The funeral services will be held at the Church of the Redeemer tomorrow afternoon. Interment will be at Chicago, probably on Friday.

Melville Weston Fuller, chief justice of the United States Supreme Court, was born in Augusta, Me., February 11, 1833. He received his early education in Augusta and later attended Bowdoin College, where he was graduated in 1853.

After graduating young Fuller studied law in Bangor, Me., and later at the Harvard Law School, where he was admitted to the bar in 1855. In 1856, he moved to Chicago, where he practiced law till 1888. Chief Justice Fuller was a lifelong democrat.

While in Illinois he took a prominent part in politics, being a member of the state constitutional convention in 1862 and a member of the legislature from 1864 to 1865. He was a delegate to the democratic national convention of 1868, 1872, 1876 and 1880. On April 30, 1889, he was appointed by President Cleveland chief justice. The appointment was confirmed on July 29, 1889, and he took office on October 8.

As he had served through the session of the Supreme Court for the present year, his 22 years on the bench were practically complete, giving him the third longest term in the history of that tribunal. Chief Justice Waite, who was succeeded by Fuller, served 14 years.

Mr. Fuller's first wife was Calista O. Reynolds, whom he married in 1858. On May 30, 1866, he married Mary E. Coolbaugh, daughter of William Coolbaugh, in Chicago. His second wife, who was born in Burlington, Ia., on May 19, 1845, died on August 17, 1904, at her summer home in Sorrento.

Me. Six married daughters and a son survive the chief justice, and one of his daughters (Mrs. Jane Fuller Francis) having been with him when he died,

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

England's financial experts criticize adversely the action of American railways in floating large issues.

Frederick James Furnival, the eminent scholar and leader in the Christian Socialist movement, died in London on Saturday at the age of 85.

Besides the laying off of fifteen temporary employees in the Government printing office on Saturday, several promotions and demotions were announced.

A high wind, prevented Glenn H. Curtis, from attempting his aeroplane flight over the ocean at Atlantic City, N. J., this morning.

While President Taft declines to commit himself, it is regarded as practically certain that Governor Hughes of New York will be the next Chief Justice of the United States.

Samuel G. Cornwell, one of the most prominent merchants in Washington, died in Emergency Hospital Sunday night, from the effects of the heat and a fall in his store on Saturday.

Professor Schiaparelli, the former chief astronomer and director of the Milan observatory, who discovered the canalic markings on the planet Mars, in 1877, died yesterday.

Walter, the well known aeronaut, was instantly killed on Saturday by the collapse of his aeroplane at Rheims before many spectators, among whom was his wife and little daughter.

John M. Atwater, representative in Congress from the North Carolina Fourth district during the populist upheaval sixteen years ago, dropped dead yesterday evening in a field 20 miles from Durham, N. C.

Jared Young Saunders, governor of Louisiana, was elected to the United States Senate by the Louisiana legislature this afternoon to succeed the late Samuel McEnery.

Fire at Benton, Columbia county Pa., last night, caused by a firecracker lodging in a barn, destroyed half the town. The Benton Argus plant, a hotel, bank and principal stores and 25 dwellings are in ashes.

The National Education Association opened its annual convention in Boston yesterday. Teachers were addressed by President Taft. Governor Kitchen, of North Carolina, and Dr. David Starr Jordan in Harvard Stadium.

A cablegram received at New Orleans from Bluefields, Nicaragua, states that Gen. Matuly has been executed, following a trial by court-martial. It was charged that he betrayed the Estrada cause.

Associate Justice William H. Moody, of the Supreme Court, left the hospital at Brookline, Mass., Saturday, where he had been a patient for several months, and went to Gloucester, Mass., to spend the remainder of the summer.

Gov. Harmon, late of Ohio, has issued an official statement that he had decided to retain Joseph Bishop on the State board of arbitration as its secretary, with power to deliberate with the other members on the settlement of strikes. The street car union at Columbus demanded that the governor discharge Bishop.

Mrs. Rebecca M. Anderson, wife of William A. Anderson of Brooklyn, former superintendent of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, killed herself with gas yesterday. For several days she had a morbid dread of the noise of the Fourth of July celebration and it was this, it is believed, that drove her to suicide.

Fire broke out in the lumber piles of the Standard Oil Company's big box shop at Oswego, N. Y., yesterday and burned a swath 400 feet wide and a thousand feet long through the center of the yard. It is estimated that between 10,000,000 and 12,000,000 feet of lumber, having a value of \$200,000, was destroyed.

Congressman Champ Clark, of Missouri, was the "clap net" at the annual celebration of Independence Day of the Tammany Society in New York yesterday, and drew a rosy vision of the time when the democrats would get control of the House once more.

Congressman Adam Byrd, of Mississippi, and Congressman Edward Saunders, of Virginia delivered the "short talks."

Five thousand soldiers, regulars and militia, from Virginia and Maryland, passed in review before Brig. Gen. Waterspoon on the parade ground at Gettysburg, yesterday evening. Assistant Secretary of War Robert Shaw, Oliver, Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, and other prominent regular army officers, and Adj. Gen. Henry M. Vardolph and Brig. Gen. George F. Rains, of Maryland, were among those who witnessed the review.

Official announcement has been made by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company that the members of the Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen employed in the train and yard service of the company east of Pittsburgh, Erie and Buffalo, are taking a strike vote because the company has refused to give the men a further increase in wages amounting to from 5 to 20 per cent. Approximately 15,500 men are involved.

Two negroes were lynched at Charleston, Mo., for the murder of William Fox, a planter, of Mississippi county, Sunday. They were taken from the county jail by a large crowd of citizens, who broke down the doors with sledge hammers in broad daylight. The negroes shot Fox in the back while riding in his wagon Saturday night. He died after identifying his assailants.

An exodus in the negro population of Charleston is reported to be in progress following the double lynching. An investigation of the affair at the request of Governor Hays will be made by the prosecuting attorney.

A dispatch from the camp of instruction, at Gettysburg, Pa., says with a drawn pistol in his hand, Private Thomas Carroll, a negro member of the War College detachment, yesterday afternoon defied Lieutenant Ernest M. Hardy, of Company B, First Virginia of Richmond, and flagrantly disobeyed the orders of Corporal E. A. Howard, of the same company, and of Corporal J. E. Truehart, of a company, also of Richmond.

The utmost indignation reigned last night among the Virginia troops in front of the camp ground in front of the Perry's headquarters and when ordered off invited those on guard to put him off.

## FINANCIAL.

[No. 7063.]  
REPORT OF THE CONDITION  
OF THE  
ALEXANDRIA NATIONAL BANK  
AT ALEXANDRIA, VA.,  
at the close of business June 30, 1910.  
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts \$477,122 64  
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured 2,540 21